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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In paragraph 17 of its resolution 44/126 of 15 December 1989, entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", the General Assembly invited Member States to submit their views on the question and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the basis of the replies received.

2. Pursuant to that request, the Secretary-General addressed a note verbale to the Governments of Member States on 9 April 1990, inviting them to submit their views in accordance with paragraph 17 of the resolution.

3. As at 15 October 1990, replies had been received from Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Qatar, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Any further replies will be issued as addenda to the present report.

II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

BULGARIA

[Original: Russian]

[14 August 1990]

1. The Government of Bulgaria considers the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security to be an important instrument aimed at furthering peaceful coexistence and the expansion of co-operation between States.

2. The strengthening of international security is a multi-faceted problem whose successful solution is of concern to all members of the international community. It requires the development of an integral conception and a comprehensive approach to its practical implementation. The United Nations plays a leading role in this process.

3. Political détente is increasingly being supplemented by new measures to reduce military arsenals and to strengthen security and confidence. The favourable development of the present international situation enables States today to join their efforts to deal with such universal issues as international economic co-operation, environment, food security, rational utilization of natural resources, etc.

4. Bulgaria feels that the current positive trend in international relations must find legal expression in the conclusion of corresponding international agreements. After the practical implementation of the Soviet-United States Treaty on the Elimination of their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, the next step is a ban on other types and classes of weapons of mass destruction. The prospects for a 50 per cent reduction of strategic offensive weapons by the Soviet Union and the United States should be supplemented by the inclusion of the other nuclear States as well in this process.

5. Bulgaria welcomes the bilateral agreement reached between the Soviet Union and the United States on the reduction of chemical weapons, and considers that this agreement must serve as a catalyst for the immediate conclusion of a convention on the reduction and the destruction of chemical weapons.

6. Bulgaria is one of the States that supported the initiative to convene a conference to convert the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear-Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water into a comprehensive test-ban treaty, and feels that a complete and comprehensive ban on nuclear tests is a reliable means of halting the nuclear-weapons race and, true to this principle, it shall participate in the forthcoming international conference. Bulgaria has stated its readiness to sign the future convention as soon as it is open for signature and calls upon all countries capable of producing chemical weapons to declare their readiness as well.

7. Bulgaria expects the Vienna negotiations on conventional armed forces to end with the conclusion of a treaty covering the most destabilizing category of weapons, after which the second stage should start immediately. At the Vienna negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures in Europe, Bulgaria is calling for these measures to be broadened and expanded to cover all types of militarily significant activity relating to security on the continent. It has high hopes of the summit meeting of the CSCE States. This meeting must give new impetus to an all-European process and define the main direction of European policy for the next few years. It should lay the foundations for a new system of security in Europe, which would replace the military bloc structure with all-European structures.

8. Bulgaria favours international guarantees of the inviolability of existing borders on the European continent. Bulgaria lies on the line of contact between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO and would not like a just solution to the military aspects of security in Central Europe to take place at the expense of neglecting or sidestepping issues related to the correlation of forces and guarantees of security, along with conventional disarmament in the Balkans. Bulgaria is also concerned that the unification of Germany should help strengthen and expand co-operation between all existing structures and create a future model for European co-operation.

9. Bulgaria is guided by the conviction that lasting peace and security in the world cannot be achieved without solving problems of international economic relations and without providing conditions conducive to their stability and predictability. Security in international economic relations presupposes equitable and unimpeded co-operation between economic systems and integration processes in order to ensure the more effective joint exploitation of material resources by all countries.

10. The economic development of Bulgaria presupposes gradual integration into the world economy through active inclusion in the international division of labour and participation in the multilateral regulation of international economic life. That is why Bulgaria is interested in agreeing on and drawing up, within the United Nations, ways and means of intensifying multilateral economic co-operation under stable and predictable conditions. In terms of its domestic economy, Bulgaria regards its participation in the system of international economic relations as a means of promoting implementation of the Bulgarian Government's economic reform programme, with its set of measures for overcoming the economic crisis and making a gradual transition to a market economy. Bulgaria favours the expansion of opportunities for participation in the work of international economic organizations and financial institutions. The steps taken by Bulgaria to join GATT, IMF, the World Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, as well as the establishment of official relations with the EEC, are concrete evidence of its interest in creating conditions for stable and mutually advantageous international economic co-operation.

11. Bulgaria holds the view that the problems of economic development are becoming more and more tightly linked to the exacerbation of global problems, particularly problems of environmental protection, food and population. Solution of these problems requires the active participation of all countries, with full respect for the principle of universality and for their interests, individual characteristics and views.

12. Bulgaria favours a broad and open exchange of information on environmental problems and, particularly, free access to environmentally sound technologies. It supports the proposal to create an ecological first-aid centre as well as the proposal to create an international space laboratory to monitor the state of the environment. Bulgaria condemns as ecological neo-colonialism any attempt to deposit nuclear and other chemical wastes in Africa and other regions of the third world.

13. As an organizer of the All-Balkan Meeting on Environmental Protection and of the Sofia Conference within the framework of the Helsinki process, Bulgaria has taken practical steps to implement the idea of ecological equilibrium in the Balkans and in Europe as a whole.

14. Bulgaria has always sought to further the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and the creation of conditions for normal relations between all the peoples inhabiting that region. In its view, the most effective machinery for achieving these goals would be an international conference convened by the United Nations with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and all the countries concerned, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

15. Bulgaria feels that positive changes in the international climate are having a favourable impact on the solution of the most serious regional conflicts on the African continent. The proclamation of Namibia's independence is proof of the enormous possibilities that exist today for solving the major problems of peace and security by peaceful means, through dialogue and negotiations. Bulgaria has established diplomatic relations with the Namibian State, and is ready to engage in mutually advantageous co-operation in all areas of mutual interest.

16. Bulgaria feels that the system for maintaining international peace and security must be primarily a system for maintaining the international legal order. A universal legal order must be based on the mutual interdependence of the rights, obligations and responsibilities of subjects of international law.

READEX FICHE

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[15 October 1990]

1. The Byelorussian SSR attaches great importance to the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, which it regards as an important instrument whose provisions, once implemented, will help create a secure, non-violent and, ultimately, non-nuclear world based on universal humanistic values.

2. A favourable climate has begun to prevail in the international community. The long period of the cold war has been brought to an end, and trust, dialogue and the search for a community of interests have increasingly gained ground in international relations. A radically new security structure is taking root, based upon the Charter of the United Nations and co-operation between States in resolving bilateral and global problems.

3. The positive developments engendered by the new political thinking have, for the first time in history, provided an opportunity to forge ahead into the future creating the pre-conditions for achieving lasting peace and stability as well as close co-operation and partnership among States on the basis of truly national interests.

4. The present international realities are making it necessary to seek co-operation and mutual understanding so that all members of the international community can, through collective reason and joint efforts, find solutions to the vital issues of the day - how to eliminate the danger of an outbreak of nuclear war, put an end to the arms race, overcome economic underdevelopment, save the environment, ensure a reliable supply of energy resources and food for humanity, and combat deadly epidemics, terrorism and the spread of drugs.

5. Measures to acheive real disarmament are clearly of key importance in strengthening international security. The Soviet-American dialogue on reducing nuclear arsenals, preventing an arms race in outer space and eliminating chemical weapons continues to be fundamental in that context. For progress to be made on realizing the noble goal of creating a non-nuclear and non-violent world, the fundamental agreements on reducing weapons of mass destruction concluded between the Soviet Union and the United States at the Washington summit meeting must involve all States more actively so that the process becomes global and sustained. Confidence-building between States and increased openness, in particular on military questions, must go hand in hand with that evolution. The construction of a common European home and the radical changes that have taken place in Europe have clearly had a favourable impact on recent and present developments, in particular on the formation of new security structures.

6. Eliminating regional tension and overcoming crisis situations are a critical part of the international community's efforts to strengthen international security. That is an area in which the United Nations has recently registered major progress, regenerating faith in its principles and in its ability to build a

consensus by reconciling divergent positions. This approach must be strengthened, and it must become irreversible and durable. The aggression by Iraq against the sovereign State of Kuwait, which threatens to disrupt the advance of civilization towards a peaceful course of development, testifies to the importance and continued precariousness of international security and shows how much the international community must still accomplish if a radically new structure of comprehensive security and co-operation is to become a reality. This is an enormous challenge to humanity, which must do everything necessary, and without delay, to extinguish a dangerous source of tension by using political, peaceful and non-military means to respond to aggression. That would make it possible to work towards eliminating other sources of conflict in the Middle East and to reach a just settlement of the Palestinian question.

7. The Byelorussian SSR is in favour of seeking a swift settlement in such areas of tension as Afghanistan, South-East Asia, Angola, Ethiopia, Western Sahara, Cyprus, the Korean peninsula and other regions, and it calls for a dismantling of the apartheid régime. The surest way to achieve that goal is through the collective efforts of States, full use of the mechanisms of the United Nations in accordance with the Charter, the primacy of international law, a balance of interests and the quest for a universal consensus.

8. If international security is to be strengthened, a new structure in international economic relations must come into being, environmental problems must be resolved, and co-operation and an objective dialogue on social and humanitarian problems, including human-rights questions must be promoted.

9. The new international climate and the advent of a peaceful period in international relations calls for a similar evolution in the United Nations, which needs to adapt to this new turning-point in history in all its dimensions. If it is to respond in a worthy fashion to the challenge of the hour, the United Nations must develop further and strengthen its peace-making role, become the motor force for constructive change and pursue that course unwaveringly and with a full sense of its responsibility to the international community. The Organization's potential for preventing the emergence of new areas of tension must be given full scope; that could be promoted to a considerable degree by focusing on such activities as a close monitoring of the international climate, the gathering and analysis of information on international disputes and conflicts, and other work to avert the use of force, and by encouraging in every way possible the settlement of conflicts by peaceful means, which are the most effective under current circumstances. The regenerative international developments have given a new scope to the task facing the statutory bodies of the United Nations - the Security Council, the General Assembly and the International Court of Justice - as well as the Secretary-General, of increasing efficiency and transforming the United Nations into an effective mechanism to help reconcile the positions taken by States in international conflicts and resolve the problems with which the inexorable course of history is confronting humanity.

10. For its part, the Byelorussian SSR is striving, through practical steps, to foster such positive developments in United Nations activities. It has worked consistently and actively towards strengthening in every way the Organization's role in ensuring international security, promoting its prestige and achieving strict compliance of States with the Charter and the mandatory resolutions of the Security Council.

11. In an important event in the life of the Byelorussian SSR, the Supreme Soviet of the Byelorussian SSR, the supreme organ of power of the Republic, adopted on 27 July 1990 the Declaration on State sovereignty, in which the Byelorussian SSR sets itself the goal of making its territory a non-nuclear zone and becoming a neutral State. That instrument reaffirms the importance of the sovereign rights of all peoples.

12. The Byelorussian SSR reaffirms its adherence to the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and expresses its readiness to engage in an active dialogue at the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly with a view to seeking fresh ideas and approaches for implementing the provisions and principles of the Declaration and resolving the vital problems of the day through the active co-ordinating role of the United Nations and its mechanisms.

ECUADOR

[Original: Spanish]

[4 May 1990]

1. The Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, which was adopted on 16 December 1970 and in whose drafting Ecuador played a particularly active role, has lost none of its validity. On the contrary, the principles it sets forth have been steadily reinforced by the unconditional adherence of the international community. Recent international political trends confirm the validity of those principles and also increase the possibilities for their effective application.

2. The principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations have been steadily developed and clarified since 1945, acquiring universal value as an irreplaceable guide for the conduct of relations among States. The universal desire to live in peace has been joined by an increasingly effective determination to co-operate and take concerted action. Accordingly, every encouragement must continue to be given to any proposal for strengthening the role of the United Nations, particularly that of the General Assembly and the Security Council, in matters of international peace and security.

3. Ecuador reaffirms its traditional respect for the above-mentioned principles and also emphasizes the importance of the principle stated in paragraph 5 of resolution 2734 (XXV) "that every State has the duty to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of any other State, and that the territory of a State shall not be the object of a

military occupation resulting from the use of force in contravention of the provisions of the Charter, that the territory of a State shall not be the object of acquisition by another State resulting from the threat or use of force, that no territorial acquisition resulting from the threat or use of force shall be recognized as legal and that every State has the duty to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in acts of civil strife or terrorist acts in another State".

4. The principle of the peaceful settlement of all disputes is another corner-stone of international relations. In this connection, mention should be made of the very valuable action taken by the United Nations in deploying military forces for peace-keeping operations. If peace-keeping activities were strengthened, they would become more effective and would offer the added advantage of encouraging all States to adopt policies geared towards settling their disputes peacefully. Ecuador is particularly gratified to be a part of the United Nations Observer Mission in Central America (ONUCA), with which 21 officers of its armed forces are co-operating.

5. The climate of international détente has also brought to light the close relationship between the strengthening of international security, disarmament and the economic development of all peoples. Progress in disarmament should also be reflected in increased participation by the developed world in the adoption of measures to facilitate the progress of the developing countries in particular. If so-called "peace dividends" are used only to solve domestic problems in the developed countries, there is a risk that this will breed frustration in the developing countries, thereby threatening détente, possibilities for co-operation and, ultimately, international peace and security. Ecuador therefore considers the principles set forth in paragraph 19 of resolution 2734 (XXV) and paragraph 10 of resolution 44/126 to be fully relevant and valid.

6. To sum up, Ecuador believes that all States are responsible for the maintenance of peace and security and that this, in turn, calls for respecting the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and, more specifically, in resolution 2734 (XXV) and recognizing that peace and security are indissolubly linked to the urgent need to find an appropriate solution to the economic and social problems of all countries, and of the developing countries in particular.

MEXICO

[Original: Spanish]

[10 August 1990]

1. The commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security provides a good opportunity for assessing the manner in which its provisions have been applied.

2. It should be recalled that, like the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in

accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (resolution 2625 (XXV), the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security was adopted on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, in the firm conviction of the urgent need to make the Organization more effective as an instrument for maintaining international peace and security.

3. In recent years we have witnessed a renewed confidence in the role of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security. This confidence is reflected in General Assembly resolution 44/21 entitled "Enhancing international peace, security and international co-operation in all its aspects, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations" (adopted without a vote on 15 November 1989). However, it is more and more urgent that all States should demonstrate, with deeds more than with words, their acceptance of the provisions and principles of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.

4. We must begin by admitting that the potential role of the United Nations has been reduced by the establishment of military alliances outside the Organization and the promotion of an arms race which has undermined the principles of the Charter. At the present time, we should strive to ensure the implementation of paragraph 11 of the Declaration, which recommends that all States should contribute to the establishment of a system of universal collective security without military alliances.

5. The Government of Mexico is convinced that the effective implementation of the provisions of the Charter on collective security would increase the possibilities of attaining an authentic and lasting peace. The present political and military situation in the world should allow the United Nations to reassume and consolidate its central role in the maintenance of international peace and security.

6. The basic responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security rests, in Mexico's opinion, on the United Nations, but mainly on the Security Council, in conformity with the Charter.

7. Moreover, the Government of Mexico continues to believe that all States, in their international relations, must conduct themselves in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, especially the principle of abstaining from interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

8. In this respect, Mexico has always striven to ensure respect for the principle of non-intervention in the affairs of other States and has made it a pillar of its foreign policy.

9. Mexico considers that the strengthening of international security and the creation of a climate of peace depend to a large extent on the application of measures which guarantee effectively such non-interference and establish real collaboration in the field of disarmament.

10. In the field of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, it is essential to work out effectively agreements in order to guarantee the strengthening of international security.

QATAR

[Original: Arabic]

[1 October 1990]

1. The State of Qatar is a country with a deep-rooted peaceful orientation and realizes the extent of the importance and urgency of contributing to the maintenance and strengthening of a just peace for present and future generations alike. It implements consistently on a permanent basis every one of the principles contained in the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, whether on the local scale or in its relations with other States members of the international community. It has therefore taken appropriate steps in this matter.

2. The State of Qatar always proceeds from the fact that the strengthening and maintenance of international security necessarily requires full respect for the Charter of the United Nations and the practical implementation of the security procedures set forth in it, in accordance with the recognized norms of international law. It supports the principle of the inadmissability of intervention in the internal affairs of other States, supports the enhancement of the effectiveness of this principle and rejects the policy of hegemony in all its aspects.

3. The formulation of the principles contained in the Declaration - non-use of force, peaceful settlement of disputes between States and the strengthening of international co-operation, as well as other measures - has contributed to the adoption of tangible measures for the strengthening of international peace and security.

4. The greatest danger threatening the cause of détente and peace lies in the arms race, although there are international treaties and conventions which have resulted in a slowing down of this arms race in some areas.

5. With regard to the strengthening of international security and the elimination of focal points of tension, it is clear that new focal points of this kind are unacceptable. One of these focal points of tension is currently located in occupied Palestine because of the policy of hegemony, expansion and oppression practised by the Zionist entity. It is essential to strive to bring about a just and reliable settlement in the Middle East with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. There must be no separate arrangements that would serve to increase the complexity of the explosive situation in the area.

6. It is the duty of all States to contribute by all means to the exercise by the people of South Africa of its right to self-determination and independence, with the transfer of power to the people of Namibia through its representative, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), in order to put an end to the racist apartheid régime in South Africa. The State of Qatar assists all peoples that are struggling for the restoration and defence of their freedom and national independence.

7. The State of Qatar has indefatigably supported the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, because it believes that its establishment would contribute to the nuclear disarmament process and because of its increasing concern, which is shared by the other Arab States in the region, stemming from the Zionist entity's possession of quantities of nuclear weapons and delivery systems, which presents a threat to the peace and security of the world generally and of the region concerned in particular, as has already been pointed out in the General Assembly resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament.

8. The State of Qatar considers the General Assembly's Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States and the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security to be major achievements of the United Nations in its endeavour to achieve world peace.

9. These instruments set forth clearly deep-rooted principles for all States in their relations with one another that constitute, in the view of the State of Kuwait, fundamental principles for States' conduct of their external relations.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[26 September 1990]

1. The aspiration of the peoples of the world to live in peace and security found its expression in the provisions of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, adopted by the General Assembly 20 years ago. The past years have clearly demonstrated the profundity, topicality and vital importance of the principles proclaimed in the Declaration, including the appeal for the cessation and reversal of the nuclear and conventional arms race and the elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, the provisions concerning the peaceful settlement of any dispute and the inadmissibility of threat or use of force, and the recommendation to create, in accordance with the Charter, an effective system of universal collective security without military alliances. All these principles have stood the test of time and have been further developed in numerous proposals by the States Members of the United Nations.

2. The Ukrainian SSR considers that the recent positive developments in the international climate have been made possible by joint efforts to continue improving the system of collective security in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and by the consolidation of the new political thinking in international political affairs. This concept rests on the primacy of universal human values, the freedom for each country to choose its own path of social development, a foreign policy built upon the peaceful quest for mutually acceptable solutions rather than enmity and confrontation, the rejection of ideology in relations between States, the complete exclusion of the use of force, demilitarization and disarmament.

3. The security of a State is guaranteed not by arming to the maximum, but by ensuring a minimum requisite military potential as defined by the bounds of reasonable sufficiency, each side making use of all possibilities of defending itself while foregoing the capability for attacking others. The only security is one that is universal and the same for all. If humanity is to reach that goal, the sole admissible path is through peaceful constructive negotiations and reasonable compromises, i.e. political and not military solutions to present and future problems. The rejection of the use or threat of force must become the law in international relations.

4. The reaffirmation of democratic principles in international relations ensures the primacy of universal human values and the precedence of generally recognized rules of international law. In that context, the Ukrainian SSR attaches great importance to the United Nations Decade of International Law, whose purpose is to help make international law the foundation for international relations in a new, post-confrontational period of peaceful development.

5. The improvement in Soviet-American relations, confrontation giving way to mutual understanding and to interaction through co-operation, has greatly reduced the threat of war. The major Soviet-American initiative to strengthen international peace, security and co-operation in all its aspects in accordance with the Charter has received broad support throughout the world, bearing witness to the start of a new era in multilateral co-operation among the States Members of the United Nations and to the greatly enhanced role and effectiveness of the Organization as a centre for co-ordinating the efforts of the world community. The advance in Soviet-American relations to a new phase of co-operation has had a stabilizing influence on the entire international environment at a time when fundamental questions of contemporary civilization are on the agenda, making it possible to seek joint solutions to problems on the basis of mutual respect, while observing the balance of interests of all States.

6. The European example - the move to construct a common European home - is having a considerable impact on international security as a whole. A range of measures concerning all aspects of the Helsinki process, and above all negotiations on reducing conventional weapons and armed forces in Europe, have become the modern way to strengthen international security. The Ukrainian SSR attaches great importance to the forthcoming summit meeting, at which, it is to be hoped, decisions will be taken on establishing new structures and mechanisms, stronger than existing ones, for European security and co-operation to ensure peaceful development, stability and the creation of new European dimensions.

7. There is great potential for helping to strengthen international security through the United Nations, which is observing its forty-fifth anniversary. The Organization is currently undergoing a process of renewal. It is no exaggeration to say that for the first time since its creation, the United Nations has begun to work under conditions comparable with those that the Organization's founding States had had in mind, where the trend to dialogue and problem-solving through negotiations, in other words, pluralistic approaches, co-operation and the rule of law must prevail over armed force and unilateral actions. In particular, the Organization's role and responsibility have been enhanced by the current conditions

of the rapidly evolving international environment and the joint efforts to reach a common human consensus on the path to a new world order. A number of proposals made by Member States, in particular at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, have been aimed at strengthening the new role of the Organization and promoting its goal of carrying out not only its peace-making functions but also of realizing its preventive possibilities. One important set of ideas was put forward by the Soviet Union concerning the role of the United Nations and related international organizations in an interdependent world and the intensification of the Organization's preventive functions, and a joint initiative was also launched by the Soviet Union and the United States for consolidating international peace, security and co-operation in all its aspects in accordance with the Charter. It is essential to step up these efforts to achieve tangible results, particularly in disarmament and the settlement of regional conflicts.

8. Economic, social and ecological (i.e., non-military) aspects are taking on increasing importance in preserving and strengthening international security. In the opinion of the Ukrainian SSR, that is yet another area in which the United Nations must play the role of a universal centre where methods for resolving these global problems are worked out, co-ordinated and disseminated.

9. The Ukrainian SSR stands ready to make its contribution to drafting and implementing practical measures to enhance the peace-making potential of the United Nations and to achieve comprehensive international security. As proclaimed in the Declaration on the State Sovereignty of the Ukraine, adopted on 16 July 1990 by the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR "the Ukrainian SSR shall conduct itself as a fully-fledged participant in international life and actively promote the strengthening of world peace and international security".

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Original: Russian]

[7 September 1990]

1. The Soviet Union regards the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security as an important document the implementation of the provisions of which will promote the building of a stable peace based on the principles of justice, democracy, morality and humanism. Adopted 20 years ago, the Declaration has lost none of its validity, but is indeed taking on special relevance in the light of the dynamics of developments in the world, which dictate the need for multifaceted approaches to solving the problem of maintaining the international peace and security of all States.

2. The Soviet Union notes with satisfaction that the ideas of the new political thinking are finding their way into the practice of international relations. As a result of purposive joint efforts, an end has been put to the protracted "cold war" period and a comprehensive new structure of universal security and co-operation based on the Charter of the United Nations is being created. The community of nations has been led to shape the contemporary philosophy of peace by its

recognition of the hopelessness of relying on force and the arms race and its acknowledgement of the universality of the principle of freedom of choice. In inter-State relations today an ever-wider strengthening of trust is taking place, matched in the political field by increasing recourse to the method of balancing interests and the assignment of priority to universal human values, morality and legality.

3. The positive trends in international relations warrant the conclusion that perestroika and the Soviet Union's new foreign policy have given strong impetus to a rapprochement between the opposing sides in the "cold war" and have for the first time in the history of civilization opened up an opportunity for States to live together in conditions of lasting peace. This opportunity to move from estrangement to conscious and organic co-operation and partnership in the light of truly national interests must not be let slip.

4. A characteristic feature of the emergence of this peaceful period in international relations is the growing role of the United Nations as a strategic centre for agreeing upon actions by all countries in accordance with the realities of our world in all its diversity.

5. The Soviet Union advocates the further enhancement of the contribution of the United Nations to creating a universal structure for peace and security in support of the peace-making efforts of the Security Council and the Secretary-General.

6. The process of disarmament, in the first place nuclear disarmament, is of decisive significance for the strengthening of military and political stability. One of the most important achievements of the Soviet-United States summit meeting at Washington, D.C., was the impressive progress made in the field of nuclear disarmament, as well as the agreements in principle reached between the USSR and the United States of America regarding the reduction of other types of weapons of mass destruction and conventional weapons: It is important that all States, both nuclear and non-nuclear, should now be actively included in this exercise. By virtue of the purposes for which it was set up, the United Nations is called upon actively to promote the continuity and globalization of the process of effective disarmament that has begun, and the parallel intensification of bilateral and multilateral efforts in this direction.

7. The Soviet Union is convinced that the establishment of new security structures is indissolubly linked with the building of a common European home, which will undoubtedly make its impact felt throughout the rest of the world. In the context of the radical changes taking place on the European continent, the significance of the Helsinki process as the most effective and promising means of guaranteeing security is substantially enhanced. It was precisely these considerations which motivated the Soviet proposal to convene a new all-European summit meeting. In the view of the USSR, it is particularly important in the new circumstances that are emerging in Europe to institutionalize the Helsinki process and to establish permanent structures for security and co-operation.

8. The progress recently achieved in eliminating sources of regional tension brings to the surface broad aspects of the peace-making potential of the United

Nations, a potential whose full realization is in the interests of the entire international community. The experience in Namibia and Nicaragua and the prospects for the active involvement of United Nations mechanisms in the achievement of a political settlement in Cambodia and Western Sahara clearly indicate that recourse to the possibilities of the Organization is the only way of seeking to balance interests and resolve the most complex regional problems. From this standpoint, vital importance attaches to the statement by the USSR and the United States at the summit meeting that they will not regard regional conflicts as a field of rivalry between them, and to the common understanding of the need to do everything to ensure that such conflicts are halted as speedily as possible through political means, by negotiation.

9. At the same time, it has to be acknowledged that, in a reversal of the growing trend towards the demilitarization of world politics, dangerous military confrontation is continuing in some regions. Iraq's aggression against Kuwait, which has led to high tension in the Persian Gulf region, has shown how fragile international security remains, and how much the world community still has to do in order to ensure that genuine stability becomes a real fact of life.

10. The Soviet Union is convinced that the best and wisest course of action in conflict situations is collective efforts and the full use of United Nations mechanisms, above all the Security Council. It urges all warring sides, in whatever region, to turn to one another and realize that no one can or will have security at another's expense. It advocates a speedy end to military action in Afghanistan, the involvement of all segments of the Afghan population in a dialogue among Afghans and the holding of national elections under United Nations supervision. Making maximum use of United Nations potential would also contribute to an early settlement of the situation in Cambodia. The prolonged hiatus in efforts to arrive at a Middle East settlement demands that there be immediate movement in that region towards peace and stability and normal relations among the peoples living there.

11. It is extremely important that the international community give all possible assistance to the process of dismantling apartheid in South Africa by political means, through dialogue and the creation of a democratic, non-racial society. Enhanced co-operation in all fields between the United Nations and regional organizations would also help to solve these and many other problems. Regional organizations could considerably reinforce and complement United Nations efforts to create a global security structure by forming the regional links of that structure. United Nations research into regional aspects of strengthening the system of international peace, security and co-operation would also contribute to these goals, as would the drafting of an international declaration on the subject within the framework of the United Nations.

12. The Soviet Union considers it important to lay emphasis on strengthening the preventive functions of the United Nations in the military and political sphere and developing its potential in the area of fact-finding and the collection and analysis of information on international disputes and conflicts, a task that would be greatly assisted if the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization were to complete the

preparation of a draft declaration on the subject. Enhancing the effectiveness of the Security Council, the General Assembly and the International Court of Justice and giving all possible assistance to the peace-making efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations are other tasks that have lost none of their relevance and are indeed taking on new dimensions. United Nations peace-keeping operations, which are becoming a reliable means of averting and helping defuse tensions and conflicts, are called upon to play a special role in this area.

13. The future of a secure world is closely linked with the restructuring of international economic relations on the basis of the principles of equity and equality, with the switching of resources from the military sphere to development needs and with the expansion of multilateral co-operation in such areas as solving the foreign debt problem and combating hunger, poverty, disease and natural disasters.

14. Since environmental protection is a global task, it too requires a co-ordinated international approach and the working out of effective technological solutions to save the planet from ecological catastrophe.

15. Non-violence and tolerance of social diversity are integral parts of a stable and civilized international order.

16. The Soviet Union is in favour of developing further a business-like and objective dialogue on social and humanitarian issues and human rights questions. We advocate the affirmation of universal human rights concepts and the application of all universally recognized standards in this field, above all the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international instruments.

17. Guided by the aims and decisions of the Congress of People's Deputies of the USSR and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR concerning foreign policy issues, the Soviet Union intends to work consistently for the identification of multifaceted approaches to ensuring universal security with the United Nations playing a central, regulatory role. At the forthcoming forty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly, it stands ready to co-operate actively with all countries with a view to shaping a consensus on major contemporary problems.

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18 September 1990
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Forty-fifth session
Item 30 of the provisional agenda*

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

Letter dated 14 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the texts, in English and French, of the statement on Somalia (annex I) and the declaration on Angola and Mozambique (annex II) issued on 13 September 1990 by the Twelve States members of the European Community.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 30 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) Vieri TRAXLER
Ambassador

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX I

Statement on Somalia issued on 13 September 1990 by the Twelve States members of the European Community

The European Community and its member States are following with concern developments in the situation in Somalia.

They condemn the continuing human rights violations in that country and in particular the killings in Berbera by Somali military forces of 20 members of the Issaq ethnic group. They are concerned about the security situation in Mogadishu. They call on the Somali Government to ensure more effective protection of the life and property of foreign citizens as well as of diplomatic missions in Somalia.

The Community and its member States welcome the plan to organize a round table between the Government and the opposition to put an end to the civil war and lay the foundations for a renewal of Somalia's institutions. They therefore strongly appeal to all the parties concerned to seize this important opportunity for achieving national reconciliation, by active participation in the meeting of representatives of the Government and of all the other political forces in Somalia.

ANNEX II

Declaration on Angola and Mozambique issued on 13 September 1990 by the Twelve States members of the European Community

The European Community and its member States welcome the progress achieved in the peace negotiations under way in Angola and Mozambique. They hope that the negotiations will lead to an early cease-fire and to the establishment of conditions of peace and security in Angola and Mozambique. These conditions are indispensable for the relief of the exhausted peoples of those countries and for them to be able to start along the path to reconstruction and development, to which the Community and its member States are ready to contribute.

In the light of the results achieved so far, the Community and its member States call on the parties concerned to continue to make every effort to ensure the success of the peace negotiations.

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Item 34 of the provisional agenda*

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Letter dated 18 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a press statement from the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. R. F. Botha, on the adoption of resolution 44/244 by the General Assembly of the United Nations on the "Declaration on Apartheid".

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 34 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) Jeremy B. SHEARAR
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

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ANNEX

STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, MR RF (PIK) BOTHA, ON THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED ON 17 SEPTEMBER 1990 BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON THE "DECLARATION ON APARTHEID", PRETORIA, 17 SEPTEMBER 1990

During its resumed 44th session, the General Assembly has embarked on an unwarranted discussion of the report which the Secretary-General circulated on 1 July 1990 after the visit to South Africa by a team under the leadership of Mr A A Farah, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions.

In that report it was made clear that negotiations between the various parties concerned, towards the framing of a new constitution, in which all South Africans would participate, were under way and were still at an early stage.

There was accordingly nothing for the General Assembly to discuss, unless it were to take the opportunity I recommended in my letter of 11 September 1990 to the Secretary-General, viz to recognise the changes that have taken, and are taking, place in South Africa and to reaffirm that it is for South Africans alone to determine their future.

Since the General Assembly failed to make use of this opportunity, I must state that the Government considers any resolution which endeavours to prescribe to South Africans how they should conduct their internal affairs, as a violation of the United Nations Charter and therefore rejects it. Much of what is contained in the resolution is obsolete rhetoric. The General Assembly has not been able to come to terms with what has happened in South Africa since 2 February 1990.

To those who still persist in refusing to admit the evidence of "profound and irreversible change" I invite them to describe how the Government can reverse the actions it has already taken and those to which it is irrevocably committed.

At the same time, I would be remiss if I failed to note with appreciation that the international community, as a whole, has at least publicly recognised the important changes being implemented by the Government and hope that this more realistic assessment of events in South Africa will convince those who follow them less closely.

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THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 18 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cambodia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith, for your information the text of the press communiqué dated 18 September 1990, issued by the Permanent Mission of Cambodia to the United Nations (see annex).

I should be very grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 32 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Press communiqué dated 18 September 1990

1. At the Informal Meeting held at Jakarta, Indonesia, on 9 and 10 September 1990, the Cambodian parties accepted the framework document forged by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, in its entirety, as the basis for settling the Cambodian problem.

2. Committing themselves to this process, the Cambodian parties agreed on the nature and functions of the Supreme National Council, as stipulated in the framework document of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, which stressed, inter alia, that the Supreme National Council is the unique legitimate body and source of authority in which the independence, sovereignty and unity of Cambodia are embodied, and will represent the country externally and occupy the seat of Cambodia at the United Nations. They also agreed to form the Supreme National Council with 12 members composed of all representatives of the Cambodian parties and to elect a Chairman who will be the "13th member" of the Supreme National Council (see appendix, joint communiqué, para. 4).

3. Soon after the Jakarta meeting, preparations are being made to elect the Chairman of the Supreme National Council and complete its formation. The Cambodian nation and people ardently wish that His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk be elected as Chairman of this supreme body, as alluded by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and the Jakarta joint communiqué agreed upon by the Cambodian parties. Only Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, an outstanding patriot and internationally recognized leader of the Cambodian nation and people has the indisputable stature to bring about genuine national reconciliation and ensure the full implementation of the framework document of the five permanent members of the Security Council, leading to the restoration of an independent, sovereign, neutral and united Cambodia within her territorial integrity.

4. His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has expressed his readiness to chair the Supreme National Council if he is elected by all members of the Supreme National Council.

5. In the spirit of sustaining the momentum to expedite faithfully the process forward in conformity with the framework document of the five permanent members of the Security Council and of achieving a genuine national reconciliation among all Cambodians, it has been decided to keep the seat of Cambodia at the United Nations temporarily unattended pending the election of the Chairman of the Supreme National Council to complete its formation.

6. After many years of arduous struggle and sublime sacrifices made by the Cambodian people, together with patient and laudable endeavours by all countries and peoples committed to independence, freedom and justice, in particular by the five permanent members of the Security Council, the countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the two co-chairmen of the Paris

International Conference on Cambodia, a new phase has begun leading to a fair, reasonable and comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem. However, efforts should continue to be made to ensure that the problem be settled faithfully and expeditiously on the basis of the framework document of the five permanent members of the Security Council, so that Cambodia's independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty and the Cambodian people's sacred right to self-determination, which have been trampled upon for the last 12 years, be restored at an early date, and peace and stability be regained in South-East Asia. It is hoped that all will co-operate fully in this process and refrain from making any attempt to alter the framework document. Any country or party or anyone who attempts to delay or block the path to peace in Cambodia takes on an immense responsibility before the history of Cambodia and the world.

APPENDIX

Joint communiqué of the informal meeting on Cambodia

(Jakarta, 10 September 1990)

1. In the exercise of the mandate conferred upon them by the International Conference on Cambodia, held in Paris from 30 July to 30 August 1989, the two co-chairmen convened an Informal Meeting of the Cambodian parties in Jakarta, on 9 and 10 September 1990. The objective of the meeting was to ascertain the views of the Cambodian parties on their support and acceptance of the framework of a comprehensive settlement as agreed upon by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council in New York, on 28 August 1990, as well as to finalize the formation of the Supreme National Council.

2. The Cambodian parties accepted the framework document formulated by the five permanent members of the Security Council, in its entirety, as the basis for settling the Cambodia conflict, and committed themselves, in full co-operation with all other participants of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, to elaborating this framework into a comprehensive political settlement through the processes of that Conference.

3. In that context, the Cambodian parties addressed the question of a Supreme National Council of Cambodia, and agreed on the nature and functions of the Supreme National Council, as stipulated in the document of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. They specifically agreed as follows:

(a) The Supreme National Council is the unique legitimate body and source of authority in which, throughout the transitional period, the independence, sovereignty and unity of Cambodia is embodied;

(b) The Supreme National Council is composed of representative individuals with authority among the Cambodian people and reflecting all shades of opinion among them;

(c) The Supreme National Council will represent Cambodia externally and occupy the seat of Cambodia at the United Nations, in the United Nations specialized agencies and in other international institutions and international conferences;

(d) The Supreme National Council, at the time of signature of the comprehensive settlement, will delegate to the United Nations all powers necessary to ensure the implementation of the comprehensive agreement, including those relating to the conduct of free and fair elections and the relevant aspects of the administration of Cambodia;

(e) All decisions of the Supreme National Council, will be made by consensus among its members.

4. Accordingly, the Cambodian parties agreed to form the Supreme National Council with the following composition*:

(1) H.E. Mr. Chau Sen Cocsal
(2) H.E. Mr. Chem Snguon
(3) H.E. Mr. Hor Namhong
(4) H.E. Mr. Hun Sen
(5) H.E. Mr. Ieng Mouly
(6) H.E. Mr. Khieu Samphan
(7) H.E. Mr. Kong Som Ol
(8) H.R.H. Prince Norodom Ranariddh
(9) H.E. Mr. Sin Song
(10) H.E. Mr. Son Sann
(11) H.E. Mr. Son Sen
(12) H.E. Mr. Tea Banh

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* By decision of the two co-chairmen and for practical reasons, the above list is arranged in alphabetical order instead of in order of age seniority as in the Paris International Conference on Cambodia.

The Cambodian parties further agreed to accept His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk's proposal, as contained in his statement of 8 September 1990 that, if the 12 members of the Supreme National Council so desire, they could elect a chairman for the Supreme National Council, who would, in such case, be the "13th member" of that Council.

5. The Supreme National Council is to hold its first session as soon as possible.

6. The two co-chairmen agreed to consult with all the other participating countries of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, with a view to reconvening the Conference at the earliest possible date.

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CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

Letter dated 18 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text, in English and French, of the statement on Ethiopia, issued by the Twelve States members of the European Community, on 14 September 1990 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 30 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) Vieri TRAXLER
Ambassador

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Statement on Ethiopia, issued by the Twelve States members of the European Community

The Community and its member States are following with deep concern developments in Ethiopia and are alarmed at the continuation of the civil war and the intolerable drain of men and resources which condemns the country to a pattern of destruction and permanent misery.

They strongly regret the interruption of the negotiations and the pursuit of a military solution to problems that are political in essence and that therefore call for negotiated solutions.

The Community and its member States earnestly urge all parties to the conflict to work urgently towards a resumption of the negotiations aimed at peaceful settlement between the Ethiopian Government and the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) and the Tigre People's Liberation Front (TPLF).

They welcome the meeting of the six countries of the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development (IGADD) and their efforts to improve mutual relations. They note with interest the proposal for an international conference on the Horn of Africa, which they consider could be useful for a global settlement of the problems of the region.

The Community and its member States note with deep concern the deadlock in the talks concerning the utilization of the Port of Massawa, which is vital for the effective provision of aid to the population in the north of the country. The Community and its member States hope that all the parties concerned in this humanitarian effort will agree on an operational plan for the distribution of food relief through Massawa. They reiterate their conviction that the settlement of this matter is crucial and most urgent for the relief of the victims of war and famine.

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THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 19 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cambodia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith, for your information, the text of the press statement issued 19 September 1990 by the Democratic Kampuchea party (see annex).

I should be very grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 32 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Press statement issued by the Democratic Kampuchea Party on 19 September 1990

1. The Democratic Kampuchea party together with the whole Cambodian people would like to renew their deep gratitude to the Thai people and the Royal Thai Government for their noble compassion, generosity and support to the Cambodian people over the past 12 years. The Cambodian people will always remember those gracious deeds. We would also like to express our warmest appreciation and gratitude to His Excellency Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan for the honour and generous hospitality kindly extended to our delegation.

2. We deeply regret that the meeting of the 12 members of the Supreme National Council was not able to produce positive results as expected by the Cambodian people and the world community. The members of the Supreme National Council from the Cambodian National Resistance have, in pursuance to the Jakarta Joint Statement of 10 September 1990, called for all the members of the Supreme National Council to accept His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as the Chairman of the Supreme National Council, as this is also in conformity with the document of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

However, the members of the Supreme National Council from Mr. Hun Sen's delegation have rejected our proposal.

3. We have, time and again, pointed out that His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is the only Cambodian statesman who is accepted by the whole Cambodian people and by the world community and who can play a key role in bringing about the national reconciliation, an indispensable element for the implementation of the document of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

4. To refuse to accept Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as the Chairman of the Supreme National Council can only be construed as an attempt to kill the document of the five permanent members of the Security Council and the Jakarta Joint Statement of 10 September 1990, and therefore to prolong the war in Cambodia.

5. The draft press communiqué proposed by the three parties of the Cambodian National Resistance is attached herewith (see appendix) for the judgement of national and international public opinion.

APPENDIX

Draft press communiqué proposed by the three parties of the Cambodian National Resistance*

(Bangkok, 18 September 1990)

1. In pursuance of the Joint Statement of the Jakarta Meeting of 10 September 1990, the 12 members of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia held a meeting at the Cambodian Embassy at Bangkok on 17 and 18 September 1990 to elect the Chairman of the Supreme National Council and to discuss the composition of the Cambodian delegation to the forty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

2. The 12 members of the Supreme National Council unanimously request His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to assume the chairmanship of the Supreme National Council. They look forward to holding the meeting of the Supreme National Council under the chairmanship of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk at the earliest possible date.

3. The 12 members called for the reconvening of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia as soon as possible.

4. They would also like to express their deep and ever-lasting gratitude to the Thai people and the Royal Thai Government, especially to His Excellency Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan, for their sincere compassion and generosity to the Cambodian people and for their generous hospitality and the arrangements for the meeting of the 12 members of the Supreme National Council.

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* This draft has been rejected by Mr. Hun Sen's delegation.

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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF
GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES
BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 19 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text, in English and French, of the declaration on the crisis in the Gulf, issued by the Twelve States members of the European Community on 17 September 1990 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 71, 142 and 144 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vieri TRAXLER
Ambassador

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Declaration on the crisis in the Gulf, issued by the Twelve States members of the European Community

The European Community and its member States reiterate their utter condemnation of the policy of brutal aggression of the Iraqi Government, the increasing persecution of the citizens of Kuwait, as well as of the foreign nationals in that country and in Iraq, the taking of hostages and the unacceptable violation of diplomatic premises in Kuwait. They welcome the unanimous adoption by the Security Council of resolution 667 (1990), condemning Iraq for its actions, which constitute a flagrant violation of international law, and confronting this country with its responsibilities.

The Community and its member States already stated clearly that they consider all acts perpetrated against one or more among them as committed against all. In response to new very grave illegal acts against their embassies in Kuwait, and taking into account the measures already taken by some member States, they have decided of one accord to expel the military personnel attached to the Iraqi embassies and to limit the freedom of movement of the other members of their staff.

In the same spirit of solidarity, they agreed that their embassies in Kuwait will take charge collectively of the responsibilities, in particular those concerning the protection of nationals, of those embassies of which the personnel is forced to leave Kuwait as the consequence of illegal actions of the Iraqi authorities. Since the withdrawal of personnel has only been brought about by the material impossibility of staying on, the embassies are considered to remain open.

The Community and its member States consider indispensable that the embargo decided upon by the United Nations leads the Government at present in place in Baghdad to realize the suicidal character of its behaviour towards the international community. To this end, they reaffirm their commitment to put into operation, for their part, all necessary measures in order to enforce the embargo in all its forms and to consult with each other actively in order to facilitate the introduction of measures to monitor the embargo and to reinforce the sanctions against Iraq within the competent institutions.

In this perspective, they renew their urgent appeal to all States to apply strictly, and make their nationals apply strictly, the resolutions of the Security Council. To this end, they agreed to make diplomatic démarches vis-à-vis those countries suspected of not respecting the embargo, in order to make them join the international action decided upon by the United Nations, and to envisage, if needed, the introduction of appropriate measures - economic and others - in conformity with the United Nations Security Council resolutions against States not respecting the embargo.

In line with their decisions taken at the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of 7 September in Rome and in the spirit of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Community and its member States reaffirm their commitment to provide

substantial short-term economic assistance to the countries most seriously affected by the strict implementation of the embargo, notably, Egypt, Jordan and Turkey. The Community is determined to assist these countries in the sacrifices imposed on them by the present international crisis. The Community welcomes the substantial national contributions already announced by some member States and notes the intention of other member States to announce their contributions shortly. The economic assistance proposals submitted by the Commission (1.5 billion ECUS) will be examined as a matter of urgency. In this connection, the Commission will provide an updated assessment of the needs of the countries concerned, the contributions already announced by other countries and international institutions, as well as the national contributions of member States. The Council will adopt its final decision before the end of September.

At the same time, the Community and its member States commit themselves to examine - in concertation with other countries and international institutions - the possibility of economic assistance in favour of other countries also affected by the Gulf crisis.